

JAN 03 1990

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8/86)
Utah Word Processor Format (02731)
(Approved 10/87)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 85 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only 25% or greater cotton content bond paper.

1. Name of Property

historic name Brigham City Relief Society Granary

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 100 North and 400 East NA not for publication

city, town Brigham City NA vicinity

state Utah code UT county Box Elder code 003 zip code 84302

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
Mormon Architecture in Utah, 1847-1936;
Historic Resources of Brigham City

No. of contributing resources
previously listed in the
National Register 0

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4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

May F E 12-21-89
Signature of certifying official Date
UTAH STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Patrick Andrus 1/24/90
 See continuation sheet
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
<u>SUBSISTENCE/granary</u>	<u>VACANT/NOT IN USE</u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(enter categories from instructions)

Industrial Vernacular

foundation Stone
 walls Stone
 roof Asphalt
 other Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Constructed c. 1877, the Relief Society Granary is a rectangular, one-story, single-cell stone storage building measuring 44 feet by 22 feet. It has undergone minor alterations over the years which have not significantly changed its appearance.

The foundation and one-story walls are built entirely of roughly dressed field stone which has been mortared with the customary lime and sand mixture, with a little crushed glass added to this mixture. The building has no windows and only one doorway located at the center of the front (north) facade. The concrete lintel over the doorway suggests that this opening may have been added later (probably early 1900s?).¹ The thick plywood door is not original to the building. An asphalt-shingled gable roof caps this stone building. The gable ends are frame with a small ventilation window at each side.

Repairs to the building have included replacement of the gabled roof sometime before 1933, and periodically reshingling this roof with asphalt shingles.² An embedded sandstone lintel on the west wall and a slight change in the color of stone and mortar below it indicates that a window was there at one time.

The interior of the granary houses two large walk-in freezers installed in 1975.³ Both the concrete floor and lath-and-plaster ceiling were installed by the Box Elder School District sometime prior to 1933.⁴ The exposed stone interior walls have remained unaltered. The building is currently vacant.

The building is located on the southeast corner of 100 North and 400 East streets. There are no other buildings on the same lot with the granary because it is situated in the corner of what is now the junior high school playing field. A small tennis court is located a few feet back (south) from it but is not included in the nominated property.

Notes

1. Telephone interview with Lynn Halling, long-time maintenance employee for the Brigham City School District, December 29, 1988. Mr. Halling explained that he had been told that the only door to the granary had been originally located on the south side of the building. On inspecting this wall on December 30, the wall did have some repair work near its middle but not extensive patching. A door could have been here at one time and then filled in, but this is only speculation.
2. Telephone interview with Eberhart Zundel, Facilities Manager for the Brigham City School District, December 30, 1988.
3. Halling interview.
4. Zundel interview.

___ See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: nationally x statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria x A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) x A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance
 c.1877 - 1913

Significant Dates
 c.1877, 1892

 Religion

 Social History

 Industry

Cultural Affiliation

 NA

Significant Person

 NA

Architect/Builder

 probably Brigham City Co-op (both)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Constructed c. 1877, the Brigham City Relief Society Granary is significant primarily for its association with the Mormon Church-sponsored Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing Association (the "Co-op"). The Co-op was a highly successful socio-economic cooperative that dominated the local economy during most of its years of operation, 1864-1895. It was also a model for Mormon cooperatives established throughout the Utah Territory in the 1870s. Most of the other co-ops failed quickly, and none approached the level of success attained in Brigham City. The Relief Society Granary is one of only five remaining buildings associated with the Brigham City Co-op; only four of the five are eligible for National Register designation. The granary is also significant for its association with the Relief Society, the women's organization of the Mormon Church, which used the building for its grain storage program from the late 1870s until 1913. Relief Society granaries were built in most of the 200-plus Mormon communities during the late 1800s, but only eight have been located, identified and evaluated as eligible for National Register nomination.

This small stone granary was constructed by the Brigham City Co-op for the Brigham City Relief Society. The Relief Society is the women's organization of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon Church), and the Co-op was the church-based cooperative that was involved in virtually every aspect of Brigham City life during the 1860s-90s. The building was constructed by Co-op workers on the northwest corner of the block known as Co-op Square, where a number of Co-op manufactories were built.

The Brigham City Co-op was an outgrowth of communitarian ideals that had been part of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) philosophy from

 x See continuation sheet

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Brigham City Relief Society Granary,
 Brigham City, Box Elder County, Utah.

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its beginning.¹ In Kirtland, Ohio, on February 9, 1831, while the church was still in its first year, Church President Joseph Smith instituted the law of consecration requiring the people to turn over to the church any surplus property or possessions for the support of the poor.² The United Order, an economic cooperative system, operated for a time in Kirtland and then was discontinued.³

After the Mormons migrated to Utah from Nauvoo, Illinois, in the 1840s and 50s, church leaders encouraged the settlers in Utah communities to again implement the cooperative system. Part of the reason was to encourage patronage of Mormon enterprises rather than non-Mormon ventures, which were seen as a threat and intrusion in the Mormon settled region. Over 200 cooperatives were established and in operation in Mormon communities between 1868 and 1884 as part of the churchwide effort referred to by historians as the Cooperative Movement. Cooperatives were formed within the local Mormon wards (congregations) for community welfare purposes rather than mere profit. Their methods of operation ranged from businesslike joint-stock corporations to more communal arrangements where members shared everything.⁴ The Brigham City Co-op was an example of the joint-stock approach.

The earliest and most successful Mormon cooperative was in Brigham City. Lorenzo Snow, one of the founders of the town and a member of the church's governing Council of Twelve Apostles, established the Brigham City Co-op in 1864 with the formation of a co-op mercantile store.⁵ The Co-op went on to form 19 different departments encompassing commerce, industry, agriculture, horticulture, and construction. These departments employed most of the available workers in Brigham City for three decades. Though the Co-op operated until 1895, its first 15 years were its most successful. The demise of the Co-op was brought on by natural disasters, changing attitudes about the role of the Mormon Church in business, legal and financial attacks against the Co-op, and changing hierarchy within the church. One by one, all of Brigham City's cooperative departments were either abandoned or taken over by private interests. The Co-op ceased operation in 1895.

Only five Co-op buildings remain standing. They include the Flour Mill (1856), Woolen Mill (1869-70), Planing Mill (c.1876), Relief Society Granary (c.1877), and Mercantile Store (1891). The Woolen Mill has been extensively altered by later additions, though it still functions as a woolen mill. The 1856 Flour Mill predated the Co-op by eight years, but it functioned as a Co-op industry during the 1860s and '70s.

Though the granary was built and owned by the Co-op, it was used by the Relief Society for its grain storage program. Grain storage was just one of the duties assigned to the Relief Society after the organization was revived in 1867. Other responsibilities included the following: (1) systematic retrenchment; (2) establishment and operation of cooperative stores selling home-produced merchandise; (3) promotion of home industry, silk in particular; and (4) nursing, midwifery, and hospital maintenance.⁶

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All of these assignments were part of the Mormon economic philosophy of self-sufficiency and self-preservation as was the concept of the Co-op. Church leaders wanted money brought into Mormon communities and kept there and did not want it spent outside the church settlement area.

At the October 1876 conference of the church, after the men had failed to follow earlier instruction to save some of their grain rather than selling all of it for cash, Brigham Young assigned the Relief Society women the specific task of saving grain. The women accepted the assignment and the first year stored a total of 10,465 bushels of wheat.⁷

Brigham City's granary was probably one of many granaries erected churchwide in 1877, following the assignment from President Brigham Young.⁸ When the granary was built, the Primary children of Brigham City reportedly collected old glass which was crushed and mixed with the mortar to discourage mice from making holes in the walls and entering the building. Some mice did get in, however, and Relief Society President Harriet S. Snow set mouse traps inside the granary to keep them from the grain.⁹ The women collected and stored the grain and were responsible for distributing it in times of famine or other need.

Although the granary was operated by the Relief Society, it was owned by the Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing Association until 1892, when it was deeded to trustees of the Brigham City Relief Society.¹⁰

The Box Elder Board of Education bought the granary in 1913¹¹ for use as a food storage facility in conjunction with the school lunch program. The granary continued in this operation until 1987. It now stands vacant.

Though this building was owned and used by the Mormon Church, its significance is based on its historical importance, as documented above, rather than mere religious association. Therefore, it meets Criteria Consideration "A", as outlined in the National Register guidelines, which specifies the conditions under which religious properties may be designated.

Notes

1. Williams, Clyde J., compiler, The Teaching of Lorenzo Snow. (Salt Lake City, Utah: Bookcraft, 1981), pp. 166-67.
2. Smith, Joseph, Doctrine & Covenants of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, containing revelations given to Joseph Smith, the Prophet. (Salt Lake City, Utah: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1981), Section 42, verses 30-32.
3. Ibid. Section 104.

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4. Leonard J. Arrington, Great Basin Kingdom: An Economic History of the Latter-day Saints, 1830-1900 (Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1966), pp. 293, 330.
5. Roberts, B. H., A Comprehensive History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Century I, Vol. V. (Salt Lake City, Utah: Church Deseret News Press, 1930), p. 217.
6. Arrington, Leonard J. "The Economic Role of Pioneer Mormon Women" The Western Humanities Review Vol. IX, No. 2. Spring, 1955.
7. Ibid. pp. 158-159.
8. The date of construction of the granary is given as "about 1877" in the locally printed history, "Through the Years" (Brigham City 8th Ward, 1953), p. 34. Available at Brigham City Museum-Gallery.
9. Maude R. Sorenson, "History of Harriet Amelia Squires Snow." Unpublished Manuscript, Available at the Brigham City Museum-Gallery, Brigham City, Utah.
10. Abstract Records. Box Elder County Courthouse. Brigham City, Utah
11. Ibid.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet 9-2

 x See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- NA preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

- Primary location of additional data:
- State Historic preservation office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - x Other
- Specify repository:
- Brigham City Museum-Gallery

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property .06 acre

UTM References

A	<u> 1/2 </u>	<u> 4/1/5/8/7/0 </u>	<u> 4/5/9/5/9/6/0 </u>	B	<u> / </u>	<u> / / / / / </u>	<u> / / / / / </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u> / </u>	<u> / / / / / </u>	<u> / / / / / </u>	D	<u> / </u>	<u> / / / / / </u>	<u> / / / / / </u>

 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Commencing at the Northwest corner of Lot 6, Block 82, Plat B of Brigham City Townsite Survey; thence East 71 feet, South 38 feet, West 71 feet, and North 38 feet to the point of beginning.

tax#: 03-102-0068 (partial)

 See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary for the nominated property was drawn to include the corner lot upon which the building has always been located, but also to exclude adjacent non-historic structures, specifically a tennis court located a few feet to the south of the building.

 See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kathy Bradford, Research Specialist; Larry Douglass, Director

organization Brigham City Museum-Gallery date December 1989

street & number 24 North 300 West/P.O.Box 583 telephone (801) 723-6769

city or town Brigham City state Utah zip code 84302

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Arrington, Leonard J. "The Economic Role of Pioneer Women" The Western Humanities Review Vol. IX, No. 2. Spring, 1955.

Sorenson, Maude R., History of Harriet Amelia Squires Snow. (Unpublished Manuscript, Available at the Brigham City Museum-Gallery, Brigham City, Utah).

McGavin, E. Cecil, "Grain Storage Among the Latter-day Saints", The Improvement Era, Vol. 44, 1941, pp. 142-144.

Box Elder Eighth Ward, "Through the Years: A History of the Box Elder Eighth Ward. Brigham City, Utah: Box Elder Eighth Ward, 1953.

doc.# 0488p